GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1417
ANSWERED ON:03.05.2016
Agriculture Input Subsidy
Singh Shri Dushyant

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agricultural input subsidy given to the farmers who had faced crop damage of more than 33% as per the revised SDRF/NDRF norms and the details of the expenditure of the Government on the input subsidy, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is intending to either base the subsidy
proportionately on actual affected area or increase the maximum limit area to 5 ha in order to support those farmers who undergo heavy loss due to natural calamities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government intends to revise the SDRF norms to provide
exemption of electricity bill to those farmers who face crop damage of more than 33% due to natural calamity;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government is considering to make this provision of
exemption in case of at least those farmers who have much more severe crop damage than 33% and hence set a higher threshold (around 50%) for this provision; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU)

(a): As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The
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concerned State Governments undertake assessment of damage and relief operations in the wake of notified natural disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Information on disbursal of input subsidy to the farmers is not centrally maintained by this Ministry, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of the State concerned through their established channel of district administrative machineries in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation.

However, assistance is provided to the affected farmers from SDRF and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The extant norms inter-alia provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture/ horticulture crop areas due to the notified natural disasters only (i.e. cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, flood, hailstorm, landslides, avalanche, fire, pest attack, cold waves/frost). These are Rs. 6,800/- per ha. for rainfed crops areas, Rs. 13,500/- per ha. for assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas, and
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Rs.18,000/- per ha. for all type of perennial crops areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2000/- and restricted to sown areas., where crop loss is more than 33% and above.

Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed. In addition to regular schemes the farmers are entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the concerned State Governments.

(b): No Madam.

(c): Does not arise.

(d): No Madam.

(e): Does not arise.

(f): No Madam.

(g): Does not arise.
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